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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

THE EDITOR OF "Epoch-Making Papers in United States History"¹ has collected a series of the most important American state papers from the Declaration of Independence to Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and accompanies these with an introduction and some thirty pages of notes. His object is to prepare his collection for use in the public schools, and so to render the pupils more familiar with those documents of American history that may truly be characterized as "epoch-making." The volume seems admirably adapted for use in the upper grades of school work.

"THE MANUFACTURE AND PROPERTIES OF IRON AND STEEL"² is a supplement to "The Manufacture and Properties of Structural Steel," by the same author, published in 1896. It aims to serve two purposes: (1) To present in readable form the important technical facts of the iron and steel industry, and (2) to discuss the question of international competition. In Parts I and II of the volume, the principal topics treated are the blast furnace, the acid and basic Bessemer and open-hearth processes of steel making, the question of fuel, the heat treatment of steel, the methods of testing steel, and the effect of various elements upon the physical properties of steel. In Part III the position of the leading factors in the world's iron and steel trade is considered, the industry in the United States being compared with that of the iron-producing countries of Europe. The book contains a large amount of statistical matter, and Part III gives an accurate description of the iron and steel industry of the world, this being on the whole more satisfactory than anything hitherto published. The book will be found of great service to the teacher of economics, as well as to all those who are interested, as investors or observers, in the steel trade. Its value to the engineer has been proven by the wide acceptance of the author's former work.

THE SIXTH VOLUME in the Sociological Year-Books, so ably edited by Professor Émile Durkheim, of the University of Bordeaux, has appeared under the title "L'Année Sociologique" (1901-1902),³ and contains much valuable and interesting material, fully sustaining the reputation for high-grade work which the earlier numbers of this series have obtained. The usual plan has

¹ Edited by Marshall Stewart Brown. Pp. vi, 207. Price, \$0.25. New York and London: The Macmillan Company, 1903.

² By Harry Huse Campbell. Pp. xxxi, 862. Price, \$5.00. New York: The Engineering and Mining Journal, 1903.

³ Pp. 614. Price 12.50 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1903.

been followed, and the first part of the volume is devoted to two original studies covering one hundred and twenty-two pages. The first of these is by the editor himself, in collaboration with Mr. M. Mauss, and treats of the primitive forms of classification, that is, of how human beings develop the idea of group-action, of organization, implying the recognition of authority and the principle of co-operation in the attainment of definite ends. The usual view of psychologists and logicians has been that this is an innate faculty of the understanding. The view taken in this monograph is that these forms are determined through a sort of process of imitation from the form of society itself, that is, the way in which human beings group themselves and the manner of their divisions and sub-divisions, for the most elementary and general collective actions will be found running through every form of collective work, and is determined by the same general considerations that determine such fundamental concepts as those of time and space.

The second monograph presents a general review of the most recent theories of the division of labor, considered both as an economic and social principle. It is by Mr. C. Bouglé, whose works on the social sciences in Germany and on ideas of equality are well known.

The second part, covering 460 pages, contains an analysis of all the important books, monographs, and scientific papers on sociological topics which appeared during the year. This analysis is grouped under seven sections, general sociology (sub-divided into method, social philosophy, ethnological psychology, history of civilization, and history of sociology), religious sociology, juridical and moral sociology, criminology, economic sociology, morphological sociology, and, finally, a miscellaneous section with each of the foregoing sections, containing many sub-divisions.

"THE STORY OF A GRAIN OF WHEAT"⁴ is an account of an industrial process or, rather, of a series of processes, made vivid by language and style that bring to description the relief of narrative and romance. In this portrayal a human interest is engaged which is as universal as the desire for bread. The history of wheat is made a historical presentation of human condition during the tardy development of enlightened production; the "black bread" period, the "yellow bread" period and the "white bread" period, typify social environments which produced these forms of food. It is a successful attempt to popularize exact knowledge—the results of solemn scientific research.

MR. JOSEPH ELKINTON is to be commended for his work, "The Doukhobors."⁵ It is seldom that a work "intended as an appeal" is reliable historically or of special interest to the general reader. In both of these respects Mr. Elkinton's work is an exception. His portrayal of the conditions which gave rise to the "Russian Quakers" and of their pioneer experiences in Canada

⁴By William C. Edgar, editor of the *Northwestern Miller*. Pp. 195. Price \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1903.

⁵Pp. viii, 336. Price \$2.00. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach, 1903.

is fascinating. Their ill-adjustment to the conditions of a new continent, and their conflicts with authority, he ascribes to habits formed under an old environment and to ignorance (both of which may be overcome by a few rays of Western enlightenment) rather than to any disposition that will stand permanently in the way of prosperity and good citizenship.

IN AN ESSAY ENTITLED "Empire and Sovereignty,"⁶ Professor Freund discusses a variety of forms of state organization, particularly those of the federal and imperial types, from the point of view of sovereignty, and reaches the conclusion that in scarcely any one of them is a perfect sovereignty co-extensive with its political organization. Beginning with that form which is commonly called the federal state, he says the ingenuity of political writers has been taxed to fit the theory of the sovereignty of such a state to its peculiar structure. His own opinion is that the federal state is not sovereign over its component members because it never imposed its organization upon them by force or against their will, and further because they cannot be destroyed by "federal power." As for the United States and Germany in particular, he points out that certain matters are withdrawn from the power of constitutional amendment. We venture the opinion that Dr. Freund has reached this conclusion (which is not generally the accepted view) from a failure to distinguish between state and government. What he and others call a federal state is one having a dual system of government under a common sovereignty—a sovereignty which stands back of the government, is supreme over the government and legally unlimited. If sovereignty is an essential attribute of every independent state, it is difficult to see how its form of government, whether it be federal or consolidated, can operate either to limit or enlarge its sovereignty. The single limitation upon the sovereignty of the United States which he mentions with regard to the amendment of the Constitution is a self-limitation; that is, it is no limitation at all in law. All other limitations are limitations upon the government and not upon the state.

Dr. Freund reaches substantially the same conclusion with regard to states having autonomous colonies, protectorates or other dependencies. In all these dominions, which include the whole of Australia,—nearly the whole of America and a large part of Asia and Africa, it is a very significant fact, he says, that there is no perfect sovereignty, but only a qualified sovereignty. A full realization of this fact, if it be a fact, must bring a revision of some of the fundamental doctrines of political science.

THE HISTORIAN OF THE MIDDLE AGES and the philosopher will find Professor Harnack's⁷ two lectures on monasticism and St. Augustine a delightful recreation,—profound without being tedious, scholarly without being pedantic, accurate without losing any of the charm that comes from enthusiasm.

⁶ By Ernst Freund. Pp. 32. University of Chicago Decennial Publications, 1903.

⁷ Monasticism: Its Ideals and History (and) The Confessions of St. Augustine. Two lectures by Adolph Harnack. Translated into English by E. K. Kellett, M. A., and F. H. Marseille, Ph. D. Pp. 171. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. London: Williams & Norgate.

Monasticism, says Professor Harnack, is not as old as the Church. It is true that the Church of the fourth century, in which it took shape, thought it found even in the apostolic age essentially similar institutions; but the models which some persons have invoked, and still invoke, as precedents belong chiefly to legend.

Contrary to the tradition of centuries, which has accustomed us to date the first secularization of the Church from the time when, under Constantine, she began to be a state Church, Harnack maintains that in the middle of the third century she was already highly secularized. She had already lowered her standard of life. The strong bond that held her together was no longer a religious system or brotherly love, but a hierarchic system which threatened to stifle not only Christian freedom and independence, but also the very sense of brotherhood. Especially under the influence of Neoplatonism Christianity became a philosophy rather than a religion. But such a Church as this was no longer in a position to give peace to all that came to her, and to shelter them from the world. Then began the great upheaval and man fled not only from the world, but from worldliness in the Church.

After discussing the rise of monasticism in pages which we have summarized above, the author considers the philosophy of monasticism, its ideals and its evolution, comparing the Eastern monasticism with that of the West, and contrasting it with the tenets of modern Protestantism.

The second lecture,* that on St. Augustine, is shorter than the first, but characterized by the same broad scholarship, the same subtle psychological analysis and literary polish.⁸

REV. SAMUEL HEDGES' book on Father Marquette⁹ is a laudatory but brief and rather unsatisfactory account of the great missionary and explorer. It deals all too sparingly with the events of his busy life. The object of the work is to prove that the town of St. Ignace, Michigan, holds the remains of the picturesque apostle to the Indians. The impression is gained that whatever Marquette's claims on posterity may be, the writer never loses sight of the fact that he was a Jesuit.

JOHNS' TRANSLATION OF THE CODE OF HAMMURABI, King of Babylon B. C. 2285-2242,¹⁰ is an attempt to put into English a translation more literal than that of Father V. Scheil, and, as the author modestly hopes, better rendered than Dr. H. Winckler's. It is of interest to the student of political science in that it gives evidence of a scheme of law, well formulated and well wrought out, covering most of the activities of a modern society—a commercial code, a social code, and a penal code—a digest of laws already

⁸ Contributed by Prof. C. W. A. Veditz, Bates College.

⁹ *Jesuit Missionary and Explorer. The discoverer of the Mississippi. With an introduction by Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J.* Pp. 164. Price \$1.00. New York: Christian Press Association Publishing Company, 1903.

¹⁰ The oldest code of laws in the world, translated by C. H. W. Johns, M. A., Lecturer in Assyriology, Queen's College, Cambridge. Pp. 88. Price 75 cents. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903.

for long ages in operation, this digest having been first published four thousand years before political activity and legal establishments became the subject of scientific research.

THE LATEST REPRINT of colonial works in the series published by Humphrey is the account of "The Discoveries of John Lederer," etc.,¹¹ a German explorer, in the colonies of Virginia and Carolina, in the years 1669 and 1670. This is an interesting contemporary account of the character of the country which Lederer explored in three "marches" and of the customs and manners of the Indians of that region. The original work, of which there is a copy in the Harvard University Library, is perhaps sufficiently rare to warrant this reprint, which is neatly executed, and accompanied by a reproduction of the map of "the territory traversed."

"HORACE GREELEY," by William A. Linn,¹² is the third of Appleton's *Historic Lives Series*. Himself an editor and for a time in personal contact with Mr. Greeley, Mr. Linn's writing carries a sympathy of expression that gives life to the sketch. With Greeley we pass through many crucial experiences, carrying with us the impressions and mental reactions, the prejudices and the strong activities of a man whose influence was second to none, and who possessed abilities equaled by few, in a social and political contest which called away from private engagement and brought into public service the highest talents of nations. The combined qualities of picturesqueness and great personal power, of strong prejudice and high sense of honor, of generosity and impetuosity, make Greeley one of our most interesting public characters. And Mr. Linn has performed well the task of reproducing his leading characteristics.

DR. MEYER IN HIS "RAILWAY LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES"¹³ has added another scholarly contribution to the literature of transportation. His main thesis is Legislation, though he brings in much of historic and economic interest to give it setting. In his introductory part he sets forth "The Significance of Railways," showing their social and economic bearing; "The Characteristics of Railway Legislation," and the necessity for "Economic Adjustment."

Part II presents railway legislation of the United States or the attempt made to bring about this adjustment. This is treated historically and analytically from the "Early Charters" to the "Present General Laws," including "Constitutional Provisions."

Part III has for its subject the "Interstate Commerce Commission," the

¹¹ Collected and translated out of Latine from his Discourse and Writings by Sir William Talbot, Baronet. London, 1672. Reprinted by George P. Humphrey, Rochester, N. Y. 1902. Three hundred copies. Pp. 30. \$2.00.

¹² Pp. xiii, 267. Price \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1903.

¹³ By B. H. Meyer, Ph. D. Pp. xiv, 329. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1903.

"Supreme Court" and the "Cullom Bill." To the logically developed treatise outlined is added an appendix, giving an example of "An American Railway Charter," a draft of "Articles of Incorporation under General Laws," "The Massachusetts Commission Law," "The Interstate Commerce Law," and "The Elkins Law," with an interpretation. While the sacrifice of detail and of the concrete in the interest of brevity has left a somewhat heavy literary style, and made the text in places rigid, the student and the man interested in a scientific and reliable presentation of the subject may read Dr. Meyer's book with confidence, and will find in it a well-sustained interest.

"THE HISTORICAL RENAISSANCE" in the State of Mississippi in recent years is substantially evidenced by a recent publication of the Mississippi Historical Society,¹⁴ a volume of nearly 600 pages, with some ten illustrations and maps. Twenty-seven different contributions are included in the contents, all relating to some phase of the history of the state, comprising papers of a military, economic, political, biographical, religious and archæological character. Several of these are of more than merely local interest, especially six important articles on the political and constitutional history of the state, notably those upon the Secession Convention, the Reconstruction period and the Constitutional Convention of 1890. The longest, as well as one of the most interesting and timely articles, is that upon "Suffrage and Reconstruction in Mississippi," by Hon. Frank Johnston. The first report of the Department of Archives and History is also included in this volume. A great deal of credit should be accorded to Professor Riley, the secretary of the society and the chairman of the state's Historical Commission, for in large part it has been due to his enthusiasm and energy that this lively interest in the history of Mississippi has been aroused and has found expression in the establishment of a Department of Archives and History by the state.¹⁵

"WINTER INDIA,"¹⁶ by Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, is a charming book of travels. Her descriptions have a vividness that enables the reader to see mental pictures quite as clearly as he sees the thirty-four illustrations of the book, and it matters not whether the subject of her pen picture be an inky black native of the Southern Capes or the snow-white Himalayas. Her account of the great empire in the East gives valuable side lights for the economist, the sociologist, and especially for the student of colonial questions, who must know the ways of many types of men.

Those interested in the political aspects of Indian life should read the introductory chapter, which gives a striking picture of the size and complexity of India with its problems and its chaos.¹⁷

¹⁴ Edited by Franklin L. Riley, Secretary. Vol. VI. Pp. 567. Oxford, Miss., 1902.

¹⁵ Contributed by Herman V. Ames,

¹⁶ Pp. xvi, 400. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1908.

¹⁷ Contributed by J. Russell Smith.

"THE LETTERS OF DANIEL WEBSTER"¹⁸ as compiled by Professor Van Tyne afford us a broad and interesting view of Webster's personality. Comparatively few are the instances where people of public note write personal letters with the intent that they shall ever become public. Thus we find that a complete collection of letters, written on all varieties of occasions, to people in high and low estate, to people of importance, and to those who are unknown beyond their own neighborhood, to relatives, friends, and enemies, would furnish better material for the estimate of character than most of the writings which were intended for the public eye.

Daniel Webster has a place in American history generally understood to be unique. Biographies have appeared in numbers, estimates of his character have again and again been written, collections of his letters have been published, and his public acts should be known to every schoolboy. Mr. Van Tyne has, at great pains, supplemented the collection of letters before published, and it seems unlikely that anything will be added in this line in the future. The official correspondence of Webster can be obtained, of course, in the archives of the Department of State, but the personal correspondence collected by Mr. Van Tyne gives us an opportunity to see the man as he was to himself and to those who knew him best.

In a volume of nearly eight hundred pages have been collected and classified, not alone letters written by Mr. Webster, but letters written to him, which show, perhaps as clearly as those sent by himself, the general private trend of Mr. Webster's thought, if indeed one may say there was a trend to his thought as revealed in these letters. If one unacquainted with American history, or the name of Webster, were to read the book he might possibly not learn that Webster occupied a position so near to the summit of his ambition. Indeed many of the letters written from Washington, from the Senate, or from the office of the Secretary of State, are such as might have been written by any farmer, manufacturer, or village lawyer. Perhaps there is as wide a difference between the public and private life of all men, yet one is apt to look for a different form of expression, or matter of discussion, in the letters of those who are called great. If the reading of letters is to give us all that can be found in them, perhaps it is best that the work of the editor be not extended too far, and that the letters be reproduced as nearly like those written as print can reproduce handwriting. Abbreviations, misspellings, grammatical mistakes, all those things, in fact, which may be found in a letter never intended for the public eye, will show what could not be shown by the mere words if carefully edited.

We cannot be too thankful to Mr. Van Tyne for his system of classification of the letters. The headings under which the letters are grouped are "Early Life," "Local Politician," "The National Statesman," "Family Relations," "Relations with Friends and Neighbors," "The Farmer of Marshfield," "Intellectual Interests," "The Sportsman," "Personal Finances," "Religious and Moral Character." Of course some who believe criticism to be fault-finding, might easily say that some of the letters belonged under headings

¹⁸ By C. H. Van Tyne, Ph.D. Pp. 760. Price, \$5.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1902.

where they are not found, but it would take an unusual discernment and remarkable diligence to arrange the more than one thousand letters in a better manner than has been done by Mr. Van Tyne. The editor has suppressed himself except for a preface of ten pages and numerous footnotes, which often throw light upon the ownership of the letters and upon references in the letters which would be otherwise obscure. A few documents which are not letters are included and are not out of place. Notes for some of Mr. Webster's most famous speeches are reproduced. A few extracts from speeches made in the Senate have an added interest from the fact that they are taken from his own handwriting rather than from the official reports.

To comment upon many of the most interesting letters would fill too much space. But among the hundreds which deserve comment, especially interesting is one in February, 1829, in which Webster gives a synopsis of his estimate of General Jackson. No doubt all readers, except those especially studying politics, will be more interested in the letters classified under "Family Relations" and other headings, which include the private character of Mr. Webster. His letters to his children show clearly that he was not so thoroughly absorbed in his public career and his ambition to be President as to forget to discuss with interest the daily school work of his sons or to fulfill his promise of a new hat for his daughter. While it may be noted that the tone of his letters to his first wife differ from that used toward his second wife, it must be admitted that such difference could be amply explained by the different natures of the two women.

The special student and the cultivated reader of American history have great cause to be grateful to Mr. Van Tyne for his volume of "The Letters of Daniel Webster."¹⁹

THE POSSIBLE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF AFRICA assumes a rosier hue with the return of every explorer. "Twixt Sirdar and Menelik,"²⁰ by Captain M. S. Wellby, is the record of a journey from East Africa opposite Aden, across Abyssinia to Lake Rudolph, and down the Nile valley to Khartoum. The traveler, a British officer, thinking of strategy, of hunting and of polo, gives us nevertheless side glimpses of a fine plateau country in Abyssinia. The climate is good and bracing, barley and native grains are cultivated, the native pony is a hardy animal, the native mule is excellent, hogs, cattle and sheep are kept, game abounds, and "immense stretches" of fertile land are covered with six-foot grass and lying idle. All these live-stock possibilities are as near to Europe as are the plains of Wyoming, and can easily be made as available or even more so.

The people of Abyssinia are much praised, and after giving many instances of their amazing generosity, the author declares, "I maintain that in Abyssinia there are just as good men to be found as there are in any other country."

¹⁹ Contributed by George Emory Feliows, Orono, Maine.

²⁰ Pp. xxv, 408. New York: Harper & Brothers.

As might be expected, the low-lying plains around Lake Rudolph and in the valleys tributary to the Nile were found to be far less promising.²¹

"REPUBLICS VERSUS WOMEN"²² is of interest from two standpoints: (1) Because of its form, and (2) because it so aptly represents the feelings of a proud American woman when she is forced to contemplate the mortifications of a woman's social and political position in America. The book is dramatic in effect, for it purports to be a speech made by the writer to a secret society of foreign women of high birth, who wished to elevate humanity by overthrowing aristocracies. In order to save them, and especially a valued friend, from this design, the writer explained in full the political, civil and legal status of women in the United States, thereby making it plain to her hearers that since the first of all republics neglects women, anarchy and socialism, which must of necessity resemble a republic, can only lead to a man government in which women are not recognized. The discourse is lucid, forceful and able. The relation of personal experiences undergone by a well-born American woman in endeavoring to secure recognition adds to the interest. Curious facts are used as illustrations. In view of the accusations regarding women's luxury, it is interesting to know that while New York women spend forty millions in dress, the men spend one hundred and sixty million on alcohol and tobacco and sixty million on clubs and sports, not to mention the millions that go to less reputable pleasures.

"SPAIN AND HER PEOPLE,"²³ by Jeremiah Zimmerman, LL. D., contains, in addition to considerable information needed by the prospective tourist, an interesting study of the Spanish people since the war with the United States. Unfortunately the book is without index or chapter analysis, and the brief titles of chapters are often far from descriptive of the miscellaneous contents. Much history is quoted from secondary sources, and the work appears to be that of a clergyman prone to moralizing and the telling of all that he knows. From many scattered passages one may piece together the following analysis of the Spaniard and his situation.

Backward and poverty-stricken Spain is a product of centuries of misgovernment which still continues, and the priest-ridden people have no faith in the government (an opinion in which the late Dr. J. L. M. Curry concurred). The omnipresent beggar shows evident signs of hunger, and it is estimated that one-half of the population is underfed, and this in a country where hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile soil lie idle and rich minerals are waiting to be mined. Much of the country is deforested waste, but the productions of the soil might be increased 200 per cent if put on a par with France. The laborer is often idle, and the leading citizens have no capital and plan

²¹ Contributed by J. Russell Smith.

²² By Mrs. Kate Woolsey. Pp. xiii, 179. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Grafton Press, 1903.

²³ Pp. 350. Price \$2.00. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Company.

no enterprises. They scorn work, and in their "aristocratic poverty and national pride" they sometimes choose beggary as the more honorable of the two. The great and universal ambition is to wear the brass buttons and uniform of the government employee; 40 per cent of the people are supported by the government in one way or another. Official statistics show less than 30 per cent of population as agriculturists and 26 per cent as industrial. Official salaries are low and peculation is almost necessary as well as universal, and the government is for the favored aristocratic class (caste), who also escape taxation.

In the standing army of 100,000 in time of peace there are "six captain-generals, thirty-nine lieutenant-generals, sixty generals of division, one hundred and sixty brigadier-generals, or one general for every three hundred and seventy soldiers."

The Spaniards believe themselves to be a superior nation but 70 per cent are illiterate; they boast of glory and shun innovations—Spain cannot be excelled. The model for the plow and the cart of the Castilian farmer is still to be seen upon the monuments of Egypt. The few great enterprises are run by the foreigner, and Spain, sleeping under the lock of the Inquisition and dreaming of militant glory, is still in her mediæval period. Modern times may reach her, but they will come from without.²⁴

REVIEWS

Studies in Contemporary Biography. By JAMES BRYCE. Pp. ix, 487. Price, \$3.00. London and New York: The Macmillan Company, 1903.

These biographical studies by Mr. Bryce are in the truest sense what the title indicates. They are not biographies as biographies are usually considered, but rather so many clear and appreciative essays on the character and personality of a score of famous Englishmen of the last fifty years. A number of them have appeared in periodicals, but these have not been revised and enlarged for the present volume. The studies begin with Disraeli and conclude with Gladstone. But these two cannot be taken as typical. Among the other names there are only a few of universal reputation. They are for the most part men of eminence in special fields of human activity, and although well known to the specialist, their names are not familiar to the general reader. Such are the historian, E. A. Freeman, and his friend, John Richard Green; William Robertson Smith, well known among Orientalists; Edwin Lawrence Godkin, a striking personality to all Americans and especially to readers of the Nation. Parnell, Cardinal Manning, Dean Stanley, Anthony Trollope, Archbishop Tait and Lord Acton are more generally known. But in T. H. Green, Henry Sidgwick, Bishop Fraser, Robert Lowe, Stafford Henry Northcote, the author again deals with men whose names are not so well known especially outside of England. The same is true of the two eminent representatives of the English Bench, Earl Cairns and Sir George Jessel, while of Edward E.

²⁴ Contributed by J. Russell Smith.